

WILL BUILD TWO BIG BATTLESHIPS

Senate Is Fully Expected to Sanction the Naval Program.

PARTY LINES MAY BE SPLIT

Plan to Put Postoffice Employees on Civil Service Basis Means a Great Change—Persistent Rumors About Roosevelt and 1912.

Washington.—When the house of representatives did the expected thing and sanctioned the appropriation to build two big battleships during the next fiscal year it put itself on record as being in favor of maintaining the present position of the United States as a naval power and on record in a measure as believing that this country should surpass certain other countries in naval strength.

It is fully expected that the senate will sanction the two-battleship proposition, notwithstanding that Senator Hale, one of the most influential members of the upper house, probably will oppose the increase. Senator Hale no longer is chairman of the senate committee on naval affairs, for recently he was promoted to the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations. The change did not deprive him of a seat in the naval affairs committee, but it gave the chairmanship to Senator Perkins of California, who, because of certain troubles which at one time were threatening in the far east, has undergone a change of heart and now is one of the strongest advocates of upbuilding a navy which at one time he thought needed little additional strength.

When the battleship-building paragraph in the naval bill passed the house the party lines were split, many Democrats voting for the appropriation and some Republicans voting against it. It is probable that the same thing will happen in the senate and that several of the seacoast state Democrats will vote for the Taft recommendation for two ships and the interior state Democrats will vote against it.

Comparison Not Liked.

In the lower house one of the members in speaking of the proposed battleship increase made a comparison between the strength of the United States navy and that of Japan, a sort of comparison which some of the members deprecated because recently there has been a revival of the talk that this country might possibly become embroiled with Japan.

Representative Padgett, Democrat, of Tennessee, had this to say about Japan and the United States in the matter of naval strength:

"I want to call attention to another fact. Speaking of big guns, the United States has 180 of these big guns of the caliber of 12 and 13 inches. Japan has 118 big guns of 11 and 12 inches. Now as to the tonnage of the vessels. I want to call your attention to the tonnage of the fighting ships—that is of the battleships and armored cruisers—and I shall first call your attention to the ships that are completed, and afterward to the ships which are completed and provided for.

"Of the number of battleships and armored cruisers—that is the fighting implements of the navy—the United States has 44 such vessels, with a tonnage of 592,691. Japan has 25 such vessels with a tonnage of 209,255.

"Taking the completed and provided for vessels, the United States has 48 such vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 688,341. Japan has 30 such vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 408,406 tons.

Sees Advantage Over Japan.

"So that in every phase of the question that looks to the fighting efficiency in the guns and in the size of the ships—because we have two of 26,000 tons, and the largest that Japan is building is 21,000 tons—so that in any aspect of the case in which you may consider it you can divide the American fleet by two, and either half of it is larger and more efficient in fighting capacity than the Japanese navy."

The opponents of Mr. Padgett's views say that the United States must have a much larger navy than Japan if it intends adequately to protect the Philippines and Hawaii. The Philippines, it is said by the advocates of two ships, lie near the doorway of Japan, and if we should put a fleet of sufficient strength to meet Japan in the far eastern waters we would of necessity leave our own coast lines—the Atlantic and Pacific—practically unguarded, and if we got into trouble with Japan there is no telling what might happen, for Japan has some European alliances which might give this country cause for concern in case hostilities break out in the east. The administration is bringing its influence to bear to receive the sanction of the senate for the two additional dreadnaughts.

Civil Service in Postoffices.

It has become known that President Taft and Postmaster General Hitchcock have in view a change in post-office department procedure which will be of the utmost interest to postmasters and in fact to all postoffice employees all over the United States. It is believed that before President Taft's term ends all postmasters of the second and third class will be put upon a civil service basis, in consequence of an order, or rather an arrangement, similar to that made with reference to fourth-class postmasters when Theodore Roosevelt was president. It is known definitely that the postmaster general is in favor of a change and also that it meets with the approval of the president. There are reasons why the arrangement cannot be put into effect just at the present time, for the change means much and requires a good deal of thought; but it is certain that one day the postmasters of all classes below the first class will hold their offices under what will practically amount to the civil service rule.

Moreover, the postmaster general has in mind a plan by which ultimately, perhaps not during this administration but later when "political opinion" has been educated to the innovation, to make it within the power of any subordinate official in the branches of the postoffice department all over the country to profit by civil service rules to the extent that by attention to business and a showing of ability they may advance in the different grades until finally they can become postmasters by promotion, rather than by, as is the case now, direct appointment.

May Welcome Change.

If the second and third class post-office are put under the civil service rule, it may be that the members of congress will at first resent the change, but it is certain that it will relieve them of a good deal of trouble. In the case of first-class postoffices President Roosevelt and some of his predecessors in office also said that postmasters who were acceptable to the people whom they were serving and who were making good records from the department point of view ought to be continued in office. This rule was put into effect as far as it could be, and there were a good many representatives in congress who objected to its application strongly because first-class postoffices are good places and they are fine rewards for the political faithful.

If the second and third class post-offices are put on a civil service basis along with the fourth-class offices it means that men now in the service and who do their work to the satisfaction of the department and people can keep their places until death removes them or old age unfits them for their work. The civil service advocates for many years have urged that something of this kind be done and it seems probable that during the present administration it may be done and it is said that Mr. Taft does not fear that there will be much objection either from Democratic or Republican members of congress.

More "Back From Elba" Rumors.

The meeting of Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, and the report, seemingly authentic, but which later met with a partly conclusive denial, to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt had broken his friendship with Mr. Taft, have started stories again to the effect that there is to be a real "Back From Elba" ending to Mr. Roosevelt's four years of retirement from public office.

This is a matter which best can be treated plainly from the standpoint of many of the Washington friends of the former president, who think that they know his views on a "second elective term" for himself, or for a third term, as most people generally speak of it. There are many close friends of the former president who would like to see him in office again, but those friends say that they do not believe he would consent to run, although it may be that if the party's demand was unanimous, he might be induced to become once again the candidate of his party for the presidency.

There are men in Washington who talked with Mr. Roosevelt about the "second elective term" proposition prior to the time that Mr. Taft was an avowed candidate for the nomination. It will be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt issued two statements saying specifically that he would not be a candidate for the nomination in 1908. He did not say in these statements that he never would be a candidate again, and it should be said that as far as can be learned he never told any of his friends directly that he would not consent to run again for the presidency at some future time, but he did say some things that made them believe it was not his intention ever again to become a candidate for the presidency.

Mr. Roosevelt's Position.

Those who talked with Mr. Roosevelt about the possibility of his again seeking the presidency say explicitly that he gave no positive expression of personal feeling on the subject of the propriety of a third term, or a "second elective term" if you will, for any man, but that he did say certain things which led them to believe that he thought that the American people would not like the idea of putting any man in the White House for the third time. From what can be gathered from those who talked to Mr. Roosevelt about this matter it seems he felt that the people at heart were opposed to third terms.

Democrats See Victory.

It seems to be the settled belief in certain political circles in the capital, that unless the present congress puts into effect most of the legislation which Mr. Taft has recommended, the Republicans in the middle west and the far west, becoming tired of delay, will start an actual movement for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912. The Democrats say that they would like nothing better than to have this done, for they seem to feel that a third term prejudice, although, as they express it, attempts might be made to weaken it with "second elective term" excuses, will prevail with the people, and that even a man as popular as Theodore Roosevelt, would go down to defeat.

GEORGE CLINTON.

INTERURBAN BILLS PASS LOWER HOUSE

THE MEASURES DEAL WITH THE ERECTION OF PASSENGER STATIONS AND TERMINAL FACILITIES.

SENATE ACTED UPON ONE BILL

Power Is Given to Build Depots to Be Used Jointly by Steam and Electric Companies—State Capitol News.

Columbus, O.—The house passed three bills dealing with the erection of interurban and steam railroad passenger stations and providing for the acquisition of terminal facilities. All of these bills, one of them already acted upon in the senate, have a vital bearing on the proposition to erect both interurban and steam railway passenger stations in Cleveland.

One by Le Blond of Cincinnati authorizes any five persons to incorporate as a union depot company. Power is provided for the erection of depots to be jointly used by steam and electric railways. Under the present law only railroad presidents can form these companies.

The house adopted a bill of Representative Braun, Columbus, as an amendment, but in reality a substitute for the Cetone bill as passed in the senate. It is understood the senate will agree to the change. It authorizes the incorporation of union, interurban and terminal depot companies. Power is granted to condemn land in cities for tracks and depots and to contract with street and interurban companies for the use of the same.

All transportation companies using the tracks, terminal facilities and depot will be subjected to a maximum charge of one cent a passenger for the privilege. The tariff may be anything the depot company sees fit to charge up to the maximum. All transportation agencies using the facilities must be treated alike and taxed a uniform tariff.

The third bill by Jones of Columbus grants electric interurban railways the right to condemn private property in municipalities. This right is restricted to the acquisition of land for depot and necessary terminal and looping facilities. The right is not granted to condemn land for trackage across or through the municipality, the authority to grant such rights remaining with city councils.

Evans of Cleveland got a bill through the house of great importance to railway employees. It requires all railway frogs to be blocked with sheet metal or other metallic substance. Enforcement of the law, it was stated, will save hundreds of men from being killed and maimed in Ohio.

Labor Fights for State Board.

Labor leaders will fight with the legislature for the retention of the state board of arbitration. The house finance committee quietly left the item out of the appropriation bill for this year. Hopes that it would be restored by the senate committee have been disappointed. An effort will be made to inject an amendment from the senate floor. It is claimed that the work of Secretary Joseph Bishop in averting a disastrous street car justify the expense for several years.

Urges Control of Food.

Representative Bense of Port Clinton, oldest member in point of service in the assembly, has declared for a state commission to regulate and control the sale and distribution of all foodstuffs. He believes the consumers of the state will force the next assembly to enact legislation creating such a commission if the present legislature does not act.

The proposition advanced by Bense in connection with the food investigation report is being eagerly discussed by the assemblymen. Bense says that the control and distribution of food affects the people of the big cities even more vitally than the proper regulation of public utilities.

Baseball Enthusiasts Pleased.

The Anderson Sunday baseball bill passed the senate by a decisive majority. It is generally understood the governor will not veto the measure, because final decision on the question is left to the voters at a referendum in each city, village and township in the state. Attempts to amend the bill were futile and as enacted into law it applies to professional as well as amateur baseball.

Baseball enthusiasts from all over the state, who have been persistently working for the bill for months,

Return Money to State.

State Treasurer D. S. Creamer, John P. Brennan, cashier in the state treasury, and I. B. Lentz, first deputy fire marshal, have repaid into the state treasury \$740.46 collected for personal expenses. These refunds from the fire marshal's department result from the work of the Beatty committee. Creamer collected \$319.60, mostly for trips to his home in Belmont county. Brennan, his chief deputy, charged \$68.45 for visits to his home in Urbana. Lentz returned \$361.41, the cost of visiting his home.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS

ASSERT LAXITY AT BOYS' FARM

Parents Say Boys Smoke Cigarettes and Roam Country Unguarded at Night—Head Makes Denial.

Cleveland, O.—Complaint is being made by parents of boys sent to the Boys' Farm at Hudson that their children, instead of being disciplined there, are allowed to smoke cigarettes and to spend the nights roaming unguarded through neighboring farms and the country for miles around. The Hudson farm, according to these parents, is making incorrigible boys incorrigible, through unrestricted association with bad boys and lack of regulation.

Cary R. Alburn, head of the farm since the first of the year, said the discipline is not as strict as it would be at a reform school, because the boys committed to Hudson are not as vicious and do not require ruling with an iron hand. Alburn admitted there is cigarette smoking, but declared it is a continuation of a habit learned before the boys were committed, and that whenever discovered it is dealt with.

Hans Hansen, a 16-year-old boy who has just returned from the farm, says the boys have a contempt for authority. When a master attempts to use his physical strength on a boy, the others interfere and pull the master away, says Hansen. He declares smoking and card playing are frequent, and that it is the custom for inmates to slide down fire escapes after being put to bed, and spend the night wandering about the country.

PACKERS CAUSE HIGH PRICES

Beat Down Prices Paid to Farmer and Put Up Prices Paid to Retailers, Say Probers.

Columbus, O.—"The responsibility for high prices lies chiefly at the doors of the packers of various kinds who beat down the prices paid to the farmer and put up the prices paid to retailers." This is the way the legislative committee that investigated the high cost of living sums it up in its report to the general assembly.

The intermediary causes are given as storage, refrigeration speculation, the exporter and the price maker. Prices are maintained, the report says, by 50,000 trusts, associations, leagues, and so forth, and that there will be no relief until something is done to rid the country of these. The committee says that its examination has revealed that since July 1, 1906, breadstuffs have increased in price 100 per cent, butter 140, hogs 152, cheese 164, pork 196, lard 201, bacon 202, and eggs 216.

SCIENCE KEY TO PAY FARMING

Millionaire Match King, Addressing Oberlin, Says He Will Devote Rest of Life Proving Theory.

Oberlin, O.—Ohio C. Barber of Akron, head of the Diamond Match Co., and known as the "match king," addressed Oberlin students. In speaking of his own business he said:

"Men call me a monopolist, but I can tell them that the price on my manufactures is always getting cheaper."

Mr. Barber's story of his investigation into Ohio farming was a full explanation of the cause of the "alarming influx from farm to city." "I bought last year," he said, "nine adjoining farms. It was a pitiful sight when the owners came to complete the sale. There was not a young person in the group. I asked where their children were. 'In your factories or elsewhere in the cities,' they replied. The children could make money in the cities. I shall use the rest of my years to show that scientific farming will pay."

GOV. HARMON IS FINED \$100

C., H. & D., However, Will Pay for Violation of Safety Appliance Act Under Receivership.

Cincinnati, O.—Gov. Harmon was fined \$100 by United States Circuit Judge Hollister in Cincinnati for violation of the safety appliance act.

The court held that Gov. Harmon, as receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, was responsible for the non-enforcement of the law. It happened that one of the C. H. & D. locomotives was so arranged that the engineer did not have personal charge of 75 per cent of the brakes. Judge Hollister demands that the law be lived up to and the fine be paid. It will be paid from the funds of the railroad.

Most Ohio Mines Signed Up.

Columbus, O.—Operators employing 95 per cent of the 45,000 soft coal miners in Ohio have signed the preliminary wage scale providing a pay increase of 5.55 per cent, according to G. W. Savage, state secretary of the United Mine Workers. This being the dull season, the majority of the miners in Ohio are idle. As soon as the surplus coal has been used, however, they will return to work under the new scale and conditions. The conditions will be thrashed out during the remainder of month.

SHOOTS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Man Murders Woman and Attempts Suicide When She Chides Him for Idleness.

Akron, O.—Harry Fravel, 30, shot and instantly killed his wife at their home in Barberton, and then shot himself through the head and in the breast. He lies at the point of death at the Barberton hospital. The shooting followed a quarrel the couple had after Fravel had returned home at noon. He has not been working recently, and his wife, the police were informed, had often berated him, declaring that she had to support him. Mrs. Phoebe Minnich, Mrs. Fravel's mother, sided with her daughter in the argument in the afternoon, and Fravel, suddenly enraged, chased her out into the street.

Returning, he drew a revolver and shot his wife through the chest. She fell to the floor dead. Then Fravel went into the yard, placed the weapon in his right temple and shot. He staggered, but did not fall. He shot himself a second time in the breast and fell. Doctors say he cannot recover.

INDICTED BY FEDERAL JURY

Society Man Is Held on Three Counts for Threatening Mrs. Dan O. Caswell.

Cleveland, O.—Harry L. Morris, son of the late Philip Morris, Del. Coronado, was indicted on three counts by the federal grand jury here for sending threatening letters to Mrs. Dan O. Caswell, wealthy widow, Cleveland Heights, with a view of extorting \$2,000. Inspector Oldfield of the postoffice department, and Mrs. Caswell were the principal witnesses before the grand jury. Upon their testimony the indictment was returned, alleging Morris sent letters on March 25, 29 and April 1.

Morris was arrested on the night of April 2 in University circle, near the Hanna memorial, where Mrs. Caswell had a few minutes before placed a box containing paper, instead of \$2,000 as a decoy. Morris will be placed on trial under the indictment. It is not probable the case will be heard before early May.

AGED BRIDE ASKS DECREE

Woman, Sixty-Seven, Married Last Summer, Wants Alimony from Husband, Who's Seventy.

Chardon, O.—The matrimonial troubles of an aged couple were made public in common pleas court by the filing of a petition by Lena C. Warner, asking alimony of John Henry Warner. Warner is 70 and his wife is 67.

Mrs. Warner says her husband complains that she does not do housework as well as his former wife did and that he found fault because she doesn't keep boarders. Warner owns a large farm in Munson, where he has been justice of the peace for years. Now there's a restraining order against the farm's disposal by him.

PICKS OUT CLEVELAND MAN

Republican State Convention Names Maschke on Committee to Choose Convention Officers.

Columbus, O.—Chairman Walter Brown of the Republican state central committee has just announced the sub-committee that will select the temporary officers of the Republican state convention. In addition to himself and M. A. Karshner, Columbus, secretary, the committee is composed of Maurice Maschke, Cleveland; A. L. Garford, Elyria, and Peter W. Durr, Cincinnati.

The selection of a temporary chairman, who will make the speech opening the Republican campaign, Brown announces, will not be made before July 1. This will be after the adjournment of congress.

Officials Repay \$740.46.

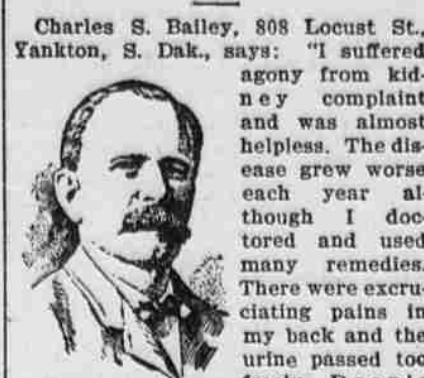
Columbus, O.—State Treasurer D. S. Creamer, John P. Brennan, cashier in the state treasury, and I. B. Lentz, first deputy fire marshal, have just repaid into the state treasury \$740.46 collected for personal expenses. These refunds from the fire marshal's department result from the work of the Beatty committee. They are three times the entire cost to the state of the committee. Creamer as fire marshal collected \$319.60, mostly for trips to his home in Belmont county. Brennan, his chief deputy, charged \$68.45 for visits to his home in Urbana. Lentz returned \$361.41, the cost of visiting his home in Belmont county.

Judge Upson Is Dead.

Akron, O.—Judge William H. Upson, for years a leading Ohio politician, died at his home here at the age of 87, after a month's illness. Judge Upson was appointed by Gov. Foster as judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1883. He was twice elected to the circuit court. He was a state senator and congressman. He was delegate to conventions which nominated Lincoln in 1864 and Hayes in 1876. Judge Upson was born in Franklin county, and was graduated from Western Reserve university.

DOWNWARD COURSE.

Kidney Troubles Grow Worse Every Year.



Charles S. Bailey, 808 Locust St., Yankton, S. Dak., says: "I suffered agony from kidney complaint and was almost helpless. The disease grew worse each year although I doctored and used many remedies. There were excruciating pains in my back and the urine passed too freely. Doan's Kidney Pills gradually helped me and soon I was cured. Some years ago I recommended them and have had no trouble since."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

HIS IDEA.



Jonson—Jagson's wife died last week and he's been drunk ever since. Henpeck—Oh! well; he never could stand prosperity.

HIS HANDS CRACKED OPEN

"I am a man seventy years old. My hands were very sore and cracked open on the insides for over a year with large sores. They would crack open and bleed, itch, burn and ache so that I could not sleep and could do but little work. They were so bad that I could not dress myself in the morning. They would bleed and the blood dropped on the floor. I called on two doctors, but they did me no good. I could get nothing to do any good till I got the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. About a year ago my daughter got a cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment and in one week from the time I began to use them my hands were all healed up and they have not been a mite sore since. I would not be without the Cuticura Remedies."

"They also cured a bad sore on the hand of one of my neighbor's children, and they think very highly of the Cuticura Remedies. John W. Hasty, So. Ervingham, N. H., Mar. 5 and Apr. 11, '09."

The Irish of Shakespeare.

An Englishman and an Irishman were having an argument on the subject of Shakespeare. "I defy you," said the former, "to find a single Irish character in the whole of his works." "Well, I can give you two, at all events," replied the Irishman. "Miss O'Phella and Corry O'Landus." He forgot Hamlet's intimate friend, who stood beside him while he was contemplating his uncle in devotion, and observed: "Now, would I do it, Pat, while he is praying."—Springfield Republican.

Overhenpecked.

Former Governor Pennypacker, discussing at a dinner in Philadelphia the divorce evil, said with his humorous smile:

"Perhaps there would be less divorce if human nature were more perfect. Some women, you know, henpeck their husbands. There is, for example, a Bucks county farmer who said the other day that he would certainly apply for a divorce only his wife wouldn't let him."

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

An Eternal Reason.

"You seem to be awfully bitter against old Busby. What's the cause?" "Oh, a money reason." "I didn't know you had any business dealings with him." "I don't. I hate him because he has more money than I have."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Health Is Wealth.

Healthy people are hearty and happy; they do their work cheerily and tirelessly. Of first importance in maintaining good health is the having of absolutely clean cooking vessels and table ware. Easy Task soap is a sterilizer as well as a cleanser. It drives away disease germs as well as dirt. Show your family doctor the information on the wrapper and he will recommend its use.

Nearly the Same.

"Would it be policy for me to get married?" "Something like policy. It's a lottery, you know."—Cleveland Leader.